

lands "heretofore lawfully acquired or reserved." With this modification the act of 1845 has been perpetuated in substantial form as Florida law. See Sections 5, 6 and 7, Compiled General Laws of Florida 1927, at pages 454 and 465, and Title II, Chap. 6, Sec. 6.02, Florida Statute 1941.

FLORIDA CASES: *Valverde v. Valverde*, 121 Fla. 576, 164 So. 287; *United States v. Alford*, 274 U. S. 264.

## GEORGIA

An act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved December 22, 1808 (Georgia Laws Nov.-Dec. 1808, page 46), provided that "the Congress of the United States shall have and maintain jurisdiction in and over all the lands they have purchased or which has been ceded or otherwise acquired by them or hereafter may be acquired for the purpose of erecting forts or fortifications" in the State.

An act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved August 18, 1906 (Georgia Laws 1906, page 126), gave the consent of the State to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, condemnation or otherwise of any lands "heretofore ceded or that may hereafter be acquired for sites for custom houses, court houses, post offices or for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings." The act expressly cedes exclusive jurisdiction over lands so acquired, reserving to the State the right to serve civil and criminal process of the courts of the State.

An act of August 23, 1927 (Georgia Laws of 1927, page 352), reenacted in substantial form the provisions of the act of August 18, 1906. However, when the provisions of this act were incorporated in the new code of Georgia, adopted by the General Assembly on March 24, 1933, a provision was included whereby "the state retains its civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons and citizens of this state." (See Georgia Code 1933, Sec. 15.301 et seq.)

GEORGIA CASES: *Battle v. United States*, 209 U. S. 36, 52 L. ed. 670, 28 S. Ct. 422; *United States v. Hopkins*, 26 Fed. Case. 371, No. 15387a; *Bowen v. Johnston*, 306 U. S. 19, 83 L. ed. 455, 59 S. Ct. 442; *Dicks v. Dicks*, 177 Ga. 379, 170 S. E. 245; 23 Op. Atty. Gen. 254; 31 Atty. Gen. 262.

## IDAHO

An act of the Legislature of the State of Idaho approved February 7, 1891 (Session Laws of Idaho 1890-91, page 40), consented to the purchase of and ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over all lands embraced within the military posts and reservations of Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, together with such other lands in the State as may now be or hereafter acquired and held by the United States for military purposes, either as additions to the aforementioned projects or as new military posts or reservations which may be established for the common defense; and also all such lands within the State as may be included within the territory of the Yellowstone National Park, reserving the right of service of civil and criminal process of the State. (See Secs. 56-601 Idaho Code of 1932.)

IDAHO CASE: *McElvey v. United States*, 260 U. S. 353.

## ILLINOIS

Sections 29, 30 and 31, Chapter 143, Illinois Revised Statutes, 1941, consent to the acquisition by the United States, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise of any land in the State which has been or may hereafter be acquired for custom houses, court houses, post offices, arsenals, or other public buildings whatever and for any other purpose of the Government, and expressly cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over land so acquired, reserving to the State the right to serve civil and criminal process of its courts.

ILLINOIS CASES: *People ex rel. McCrea v. United States*, 93 Ill. 30, 34 Am. Rep. 155; *Knowlton v. Knowlton*, 155 Ill. N. 8, 39 N. E. 95; *Moline Water Power Company v. Cox*, 252 Ill. 348, N. E. 1044; 20 Atty. Gen. 242; 31 Atty. Gen. 265.

## INDIANA

By the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved January 25, 1883, appearing as Sections 62-1001 and 62-1002 of Burns